

THE Farmington Times

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A. W. BRADSHAW, Editor

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DEMOCRATIC TICKET

For President:
JAMES M. COX
For Vice-President:
FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT
For U. S. Senator:
BRECKINRIDGE LONG
For Governor:
JOHN M. ATKINSON
For Lieutenant-Governor:
CARTER M. BUFORD
For Secretary of State:
JOHN L. SULLIVAN
For Attorney-General:
GEORGE H. MIDDLEKAMP
For State Auditor:
WILLIS H. MEREDITH
For Congressman:
ARTHUR T. BREWSTER
For Representative:
JEFF D. POSTON
For Prosecuting Attorney:
PHILIP S. COLE, Jr.
For County Treasurer:
H. W. COFFIELD
For County Assessor:
F. M. HORTON
For Sheriff:
JOHN G. HUNT
For County Judge, 1st District:
J. W. JONES
For County Judge, 2nd District:
EMMETT BELKNAP
For Public Administrator:
ROLLA COZEAN
For Surveyor:
THOS. H. HOLMAN
For Coroner:
J. H. ENGLISH

HIMSELF A FARMER, COX AIDS FARMERS

As a practical farmer whose childhood and young manhood were passed on the farm where he was born, James M. Cox, Democratic nominee for President, realizes the needs and problems of the farmer at first hand. He knows the compensations, material and otherwise, of the farmer's life.

As Governor of Ohio, Mr. Cox has been an originator of legislation in the interests of the agricultural industry. This is told in the Democratic Campaign Textbook, just issued from national headquarters, Grand Central Palace, New York City. One of his first acts as Governor was to order a survey of roads in the State. The era of road building in Ohio began with this survey, which resulted in the mapping out of a complete network of 10,000 miles of inter-county roads to tie together the 88 county seats of the State. Of this, 3,000 miles, connecting the larger cities, were designated as main market roads. The latter are to be constructed entirely at State expense, while the remainder are to be built, half at the expense of the State and half at the expense of the county in which the road lies. The program calls for an expenditure of \$30,000,000 annually, including Federal aid.

Saving Farms from Depopulation.
Another achievement of the Cox administration which was of vital concern to agriculture was the enactment of the school code. This legislation was designed by the Governor to reorganize the rural school system, and by modernizing it, centralizing and consolidating standards and methods and giving the country boy and girl the educational advantages possessed by pupils in the larger centers, to remove the causes of discontent with life on the farm and in this way save the farm from the movement to the city which was imperiling its existence.

The roster combining all agricultural activities under jurisdiction of an agricultural commission; provision for study of and establishment of a farm credit plan; protection against sale of untested fertilizer; provision for destruction of and remuneration for diseased cattle; compulsory orchard spraying law, with spraying material under license; establishment of breeding service at institutional farms, and the building up of pure-bred herds throughout the State; passage of a pure seed bill; establishment of a producer-to-consumer market bill; provision for proper seed corn when Ohio crop had failed; securing 6,000 tractors in war time to keep up production; enlargement of agricultural aid through the experiment station and State Agricultural College.

How much in sympathy have been the agricultural aims and policies of the Democratic nominee and his party is shown by the record of the Wilson administration.

National Agricultural Legislation.
The roster of national legislation is a long one, filled with measures of a constructive nature. One of the most important was the Federal Farm Loan Act, which lifted old burdens of debt from thousands of families. Under its provision, twelve Federal Land Banks and numerous Joint Stock Land Banks are in operation, with the result that interest rates have declined from 25 per cent in some cases to 5-12 per cent, with

mortgages extending up to 35 years. Another piece of beneficial legislation was the provision in the Federal Reserve Act authorizing national banks to lend money on farm mortgages at a rate of six months.

The Federal Aid Road Act of 1916 materialized Federal and State cooperation in building and paying for roadways, the whole program calling for an expenditure of \$600,000,000, of which the Federal Government pays \$200,000,000 and States, counties and municipalities \$391,000,000.

The cooperative Agricultural Extension Act gave a great impetus to agricultural education by bringing Federal and State governments in close touch for dissemination of information among farmers by personal contact. For this work \$8,680,000 will be annually available by 1922.

Gambling in cotton has been forever extended by the Cotton Futures Act, which regulates marketing, establishes standards of cotton and supervises exchanges.

Through the Grain Standardization Act, the farmer has been enabled to obtain fair prices, and a financial incentive to produce better grades has been afforded.

The Warehouse Act has standardized storage and marketing by providing for licensing of bonded warehouses and making possible the issuance of reliable and easily negotiable warehouse receipts, as well as permitting better storage of farm products.

What tremendous stimulus was lent war-time production by the Government Wheat Guarantee is yet fresh in the minds of Americans. As against a prewar price of 87 cents, farmers were extended a Government guarantee of \$2.20, and later \$2.26 a bushel, for wheat as a wartime measure, this assurance extending to June 1, 1920.

The policy of the administration in agricultural matters is evidenced by the fact that the greater part of all the legislation on the statute books of the United States which has for its purpose the development and aid of agriculture has been enacted within the last seven years.

HARDING SKIDS!

Senator Harding's substitute for the League of Nations has been sunk without warning by Elihu Root, who not only torpedoed it but shelled the Harding, after denouncing the League as an offensive and defensive alliance of the great powers "to impose their will upon the helpless peoples of the world," declared that he favored "a society of free nations or an association of free nations." "This country is already a member of such a society," he said. "The Hague Tribunal, which, unlike the League of Nations, is still functioning." "In that body we have the framework of a really effective instrumentality of enduring peace."

While Senator Harding was thus engaged in putting "teeth" into the Hague Tribunal, Elihu Root was occupied, with nine other distinguished jurists, in drafting plans for the Permanent Court of International Justice provided for by the covenant of the League of Nations. That report is now published, and nothing is left of Senator Harding's personally conducted association of free nations except the floating debris.

The Root court upon which Republicans have been staking their foreign policy is unreservedly an appendage to the League of Nations. It can no more be separated from the League than the judiciary department of the United States can be separated from the rest of the Government. The court has no existence except as a part of the League of Nations.

The first article of the Root plan provides that "a Permanent Court of International Justice, to which parties shall have direct access is hereby established in accordance with Article XIV of the covenant of the League of Nations." The Judges of this court "shall be elected by the Assembly and Council" of the League. Vacancies are to be filled by the Assembly and Council. "The Judges shall receive an annual salary to be determined by the Assembly of the League of Nations upon the proposal of the Council."

Instead of substituting The Hague Tribunal for the League of Nations, Mr. Root has relegated The Hague Tribunal to the status of all non-descript tribunals of arbitration and made the Permanent Court of International Justice under the League of Nations the authoritative interpreter of international law and treaty obligations.

Unless the United States joins the League of Nations, it can have nothing to say about the court which Mr. Root and his associates have planned it cannot participate in the selection of Judges. It will remain an outsider with Turkey and Mexico. But it will be subject to the decisions that this court hands down and it must abide by international law as the court interprets it.—New York World.

BRECKINRIDGE LONG

Opposed to Senator Spencer, the Missouri Democracy presents a candidate who stands four-square on the San Francisco platform, a Missourian to the manner born, who has won laurels in diplomacy, whose mind for three years was in intimate contact with the best trained intellects in statesmanship and international affairs. Breckinridge Long is thus a product of that latest school of statesmanship, the University of World Politics. His experience has given him a world vision. It has familiar-

ized him in detail with the interlocked forces of geopolitics that are rapidly unshering in a new era, a higher regime, a better and more practical democracy among all the peoples of the earth. In character, record and antecedents he represents the very best in the public life of the country. He will bring to the discharge of the duties of a Senator an equipment of natural aptitude and rare quality. All his life he has been a profound student of public affairs. His early educational advantages were unsurpassed. That he utilized them is demonstrated by his whole course since he was graduated from Princeton. The average young American of liberal wealth, such as is possessed by Mr. Long, either fritters away the best days of the formative period of his character in toying with the lighter things of life or devotes his trained intelligence to the enjoyment of books and art, excluding from his interest and activities everything pertaining to the advancement of government. Mr. Long has devoted himself with singular earnestness to a study of government. As a result, he became one of the really potent factors in shaping the delicate policies and executing the stern and resolute purposes of the Government at Washington almost immediately upon his entrance to responsible office in the State Department.

Mr. Long won his party's nomination for the Senate in a contest against some of the best trained politicians in Missouri. He went out among the people of the State and submitted his claims to them in a series of speeches that abounded in sound common sense, and an eloquence that grew with practice. Chivalrously and unafraid, he announced his candidacy at a time when the chances of Democratic success in Missouri seemed anything but propitious. It was the logic of his argument, no less than the firm promise of his intention to devote himself, when sent to the Senate to the support of measures calculated to strengthen Democratic government everywhere on earth that renewed the hope and rekindled the fighting spirit of the Missouri Democracy; that rehabilitated the strength of his party in this State. For this service the party owes him a debt of gratitude which it is now discharging through its united support, backed by a spirit of enthusiastic harmony and set determination to keep Missouri in the Democratic column.—St. Louis Mirror.

POST-DISPATCH WOULD DEFEAT DEMOCRATS WHO PREVENTED UNJUST INCREASE OF TAXES ON FARM LAND AND TOWN LOTS

Now wouldn't it be a sane proposition for the farmers of Missouri to vote against Hon. John L. Sullivan, the Democratic candidate for Secretary of State, and George Middlekamp, the candidate for State Auditor, simply because these two men stood four-square as members of the State Board of Equalization and voted to protect the farmers' interests of this state by refusing to permit the doubling and trebling of farm values in the state? Even if the St. Louis Post-Dispatch has signaled out these



two men and demands their defeat at the November election for protecting the interests of the farmers of Missouri, it is no reason why they should be defeated, but is the best reason in the world why the farmers of Missouri, regardless of politics, should vote to elect these two men to office. The Post-Dispatch stands for the corporate interests of St. Louis and wants the tax burdens of the corporations and the money lenders lowered and the taxes of the farmers raised; and George Middlekamp and John L. Sullivan stand for the protection of the farmers against this outrage. Mr. Farmer, if you know right from wrong, if you know how to protect yourself, you will not only vote to elect these two men in November, but will see to it that every one of your neighbors goes to the polls in November and votes; and right here let us say that this is one good reason why every woman who lives in the small towns and on the farms in this state should go to the polls and vote. You good women of the rural district don't want farm taxes increased; you don't want the taxes on the small town homes increased; and that is what the Post-Dispatch wants; and that is the reason it is demanding the defeat of Middlekamp and Sullivan. It is up to the good women out in the big Democratic counties of Missouri to show the P-D that they have sense enough to protect the interests of the

farm owners and the small town home owners of this state.—Armstrong Herald.

GARDNER MAKES SALVATION ARMY APPEAL

The Salvation Army from October 4 to 11, Rescue Week will be the beneficiary of funds collected by County Advisory Boards. These funds will be used to enable The Salvation Army to continue its work, and will mean that the Army's institutions, departments and bureaus will be available to all persons of the State.

The Salvation Army in peace and war has performed wonderful service to suffering humanity and at this time the people of the State can do no greater act for those in need, than to assist in making the Army's extension program a success. In virtually every county of the State The Salvation Army now is in

direct contact with the people through County Advisory Boards, which are composed of representative citizens. These Boards are asking, after a thorough study of moral and social conditions, that The Salvation Army be given funds to continue its work. The effort to obtain these funds will follow the observance on October 3 of Salvation Army Sunday, on which day pastors will mention the work of the Army.

As Governor of Missouri, I join in the appeal of the many citizens who are actively working with the Army, and I trust that the thousands of Missourians who have the good of the unfortunate of the State at heart will respond liberally.

FREDERICK D. GARDNER.

FOR SALE
\$2.00 per cent Barley at \$60 per ton.
Soft Wheat Bran at \$46 per ton.
GIESBING MILLING CO.

Marriage Licenses Granted.

Sept. 25—Gus Umfleet and Miss Ola Downing, of Flat River.
Sept. 25—George Farmerly, of Potosi and Miss Maggie Wilson, of Bonne Terre.
Sept. 25—Daniel Taylor and Miss Sarah LaChance, of Franklery.
Sept. 27—Vincent W. LaRose and Arzella Bohannon, of Esther.
Sept. 27—Jeff Sturges and Mrs. Mary Moore, of Libertyville.
Sept. 28—Oscar Berry and Miss Bertha Rohan, of Flat River.
Sept. 28—Jack Holden, of Syracuse, N. Y. and Miss Mabel Hart, of Flat River.
Sept. 29—W. E. Reiter, of DeSoto and Miss Bertha Spitzmiller, of Iron.
Sept. 30—Ed Miller, of Flat River and Miss Irene Gettinger, of Elvins.
Sept. 30—Russell Parks and Miss Lottie Harde, of Leadwood.

HOME SWEET HOME
by Earl Hunt

OH NO! HATTIE I'VE GOT TO GET RIGHT OUT TO THAT MEETING—WILL YOU LEND ME MY STACK OF CLOTHES PLEASE?

HERE IT IS—ALL LAY IT IN ON YOUR ROOM.

THAT'S FINE HATTIE—DON'T KNOW HOW TO GET ALONG WITHOUT YOU.

SAY! WHERE DO I SUPPOSE MY RAZOR IS? I HAD IT ALL HONED AND LAYING ON THE SHELF—NOW WHEN I'M IN A HURRY I CAN'T FIND HIDE NOR HIDE OF IT.

HERE IT IS HUBBY DEAR—I'VE BEEN USING IT TO CUT THE BUTTONS OFF THE OLD CLOTHES—YOU'D BE SURPRISED HOW MUCH TIME IT SAVED! I SHARPENED IT UP AGAIN ON THE WETSTONE SO YOU'VE NEVER KNOWN IT BEEN USED.